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Patent Application Papers Of:

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For:

BI-DIRECTIONAL SINGLE FIBER OPTIC LINK FOR DATA AND RADIO
FREQUENCY TRANSMISSIONS

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FREQUENCY TRANSMISSIONS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to fiber optic data links and, more particularly, to a fiber optic link between a 5 shelter and antenna radio frequency assembly.

2. Brief Description of Related Developments

Radio frequency ("RF") components, such as for example, X-Band DFS, Ku-Band DFS, Down-converters and Up-converters are susceptible to temperature and moisture, 10 both of which cause problems.

Generally, radio frequency equipment must be designed to operate from -55 to +85 degrees centigrade. In some cases, where radio frequency equipment is designed to less stringent requirements the radio frequency equipment 15 must be located in an environmentally controlled enclosure. This requires the enclosure to be air-conditioned, which is costly. When the radio frequency equipment is located in the enclosure, the radio frequency signals must be sent through Coaxial Cable with 20 significant signal loss. Differing lengths of feed line can require extensive compensating circuitry in the radio frequency electronics ("RFE").

Generally, Data Link systems have sensitive radio frequency equipment, such as for example, synthesizers, 25 up-converters and down-converters mounted on the antenna or in the enclosure at the base of the antenna. The RF components in these systems (X-Band DFS, ku-Band DFS,

down-converters and the up-converter) are susceptible to temperature and moisture. When mounted on the antenna or in the enclosure, air-conditioning and environmental protection is required, and the components are not generally located in an easily accessible area.

It would be advantageous to reduce costs in a data link system by reducing the cost of air conditioning or component/equipment design for extreme temperatures, and reduce component failure, troubleshooting and repair time.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is directed to a data link system. In one embodiment, the system comprises a shelter housing sensitive radio frequency equipment, and an antenna located apart from the shelter. A single fiber, bi-directional fiber optic link couples the antenna to the shelter. Both RF signals and data signals are sent across the data link.

In one aspect, the present invention is directed to a
20 data link system. In one embodiment, the system
comprises a shelter unit housing sensitive radio
frequency equipment and an antenna radio frequency
assembly. A single fiber, fiber optic link connects the
shelter and the antenna radio frequency assembly. Fiber
25 optic joints are adapted to pass the fiber optic link
through antenna gimbals and a wavelength division
multiplexing system to the antenna radio frequency

assembly. The command link radio frequency signals, return link radio frequency signals and status singles are passed over the single fiber.

In another aspect, the present invention is directed to a data link system. In one embodiment, the system comprises a shelter unit housing sensitive radio frequency equipment, an antenna assembly, a radio frequency electronic assembly for housing radio frequency equipment related to the antenna, a single fiber, fiber optic link between the shelter and the antenna assembly. The fiber optic link is limited to two channels, a first channel and a second channel, and the system is adapted to send two signals over each of the first and second channel. Fiber optic rotary joints are adapted to pass the fiber optic link through antenna gimbals to the Radio Frequency Electronics, and command link radio frequency signals, return link radio frequency signals and command/status signals are passed over the single fiber.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The foregoing aspects and other features of the present invention are explained in the following description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

25 FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a single line fiber optic system incorporating features of the present invention using wavelength division multiplexing.

FIG. 2 is a block diagram of a single line fiber optic link system with add/drop at the enclosure incorporating features of the present invention using wave length division multiplexing.

5 FIG. 3 is a block diagram of an embodiment of a fiber optic link system incorporating features of the present invention using two different wave lengths 1550 and 1310 nm.

10 FIG. 4 is a block diagram of signal paths in a MRMU system.

FIG. 5 is a block diagram of signal paths in a MIST system.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

15 Referring to Fig. 1, there is shown an exploded perspective view of a system 10 incorporating features of the present invention. Although the present invention will be described with reference to the embodiment shown in the drawings, it should be understood that the present invention can be embodied in many alternate forms of 20 embodiments. In addition, any suitable size, shape or type of elements or materials could be used.

As shown in Fig. 1, the system 10 generally comprises a shelter assembly 20 and an antenna assembly 40. A fiber optic link 60 links the antenna assembly 40 to the 25 shelter assembly 20. The system shown in Fig. 1 is using wave-length division multiplexing. In an alternate embodiment, the system 10 could include other suitable components on system for a bi-directional fiber-optic link in a data link system. It is a feature of the

present invention to use a single fiber, fiber optic link 60 between the shelter assembly 20 and the antenna assembly 40 and to send command link RF, Return Link RF, command and status signals over the single fiber. This 5 can reduce electromagnetic interference ("EMI") and increase data security. It is a feature of the present invention to locate the radio frequency equipment in the shelter 20 rather than at the antenna.

Some examples of existing systems where the radio 10 frequency equipment is mounted at the antenna are shown in Figs. 4 and 5. For example, referring to Fig. 4, an example of the command link, return link and command status (10 based T Ethernet) signal paths in a MRMU system is shown. The fiber optic line is used to send 15 data before it is modulated on the RF. The antenna amplifier group 420 includes an antenna 428, radio frequency equipment 422, RF rotary joints 423 and 425, and slip rings 424, 426. The antenna amplifier group 420 is coupled to an enclosure 440 that includes sensitive 20 radio frequency equipment Modem Processor Electronics (MPE) 442. The radio frequency equipment 442 can include a fiber optic receiver/transmitter, modulator, demodulators, up-converter, down-converter synthesizers and a computer. The return link RF 445 passes from the 25 rotary joint 423 to the MPE 442 and the command link RF 446 passes from the MPE 442 through the rotary joint 423 to the antenna RFE 422. A single mode fiber 490 can be used to carry the return link data/computer status (Baseband fiber optic) from the enclosure 440 to the 30 shelter 460. Only data can pass across the fiber 490, and not RF. A single mode fiber 480 is used to transfer the command link data/computer commands (Baseband F/O)

from the shelter 460 to the enclosure 440. Again, only data can be transferred and not RF.

The shelter 460 shown in Fig. 4 includes the shelter electronics 462 and a fiber optic receiver transmitter.

5 In the system shown in Fig. 4, the enclosure 440 is required to be airconditioned and is generally mounted at base of the antenna which can be 5-7 sometimes 10 kilometers from the shelter 460. The distance of the enclosure from the shelter can be problematic if field 10 service needs to be able to access the enclosure 440 for repair and trouble shooting. Fig. 4 does not show the enclosure that is located at the base of the antenna. The enclosure houses motor controls and power supplies.

15 In another example of an existing system, referring to
Fig. 5, the command link, return link and status signal
paths in a MIST system are illustrated. The system 500
comprises an antenna assembly 520, an enclosure assembly
540 and a shelter assembly 560. A first fiber optic line
580 is used to pass Command link intermediate frequency
20 ("IF") and computer commands modulated on another IF (IF
F/O). A second fiber optic line 590 is needed to pass
return link IF and status commands modulated on another
IF (IF F/O). The shelter 560 and enclosure 540 are
separated by approximately 7 to 10 kilometers and the
25 enclosure 540 is mounted at the antenna 520.

Referring to Fig. 5, the antenna system 520 includes an antenna 528, an antenna radio frequency assembly 522, which can include an up-converter and down-converter, quad frequency synthesis diplexer LNA assembly. RF rotary joints 523 and 525, and slip rings 524, 526 are located on antenna assembly 520. A 485 bus 544 can be

used to communicate between the antenna system 520 and enclosure 540. The command link IF 546 is sent from a fiber optic receiver/transmitter 542 through the rotary joint 523 while the return link IF can be sent from the 5 antenna system 520 to the fiber optic receiver transmitter 542. The shelter 560 includes the shelter electronics 562.

Referring to Fig. 1, in the present invention, the link 60 is adapted to carry all radio frequency carriers for 10 command link (up-link) and return link (down-link) and all command and status between the antenna 40 and shelter 20, as well as any other required data. In one embodiment, as shown in Fig. 1, the bi-directional single fiber optic link can use wavelength division 15 multiplexing, illustrated by the wavelength division mux/demux 42, and fiber optic rotary joints 44 and 46 in the antenna assembly 40. The fiber optic rotary joints can include an elevational joint 44 and an azimuth joint 46.

20 The shelter 20 incorporating features of the present invention shown in Fig. 1 generally includes operator controls, intermediate frequency equipment and digital equipment. In one embodiment of the present invention, the shelter 20 is also adapted to include the sensitive 25 radio frequency equipment, such as for example synthesizers, up-converter 22, down-converter 24, X-Band DFS and ku-Band DFS. In an alternate embodiment, the shelter 20 can include any suitable equipment for a command data link system. Generally, the shelter 20 is 30 adapted to operate at room temperature. It is a feature of the present invention to use components designed to operate in the range of approximately 0 to 50 degrees

centigrade, and to place the sensitive RF assemblies in the shelter 20 rather than at the antenna. The fiber optic link 60 of the present invention allows locating the radio frequency equipment in the shelter 20 where 5 conditions are mild and dry. This reduces the cost of air conditioning or equipment design for extreme temperatures at the enclosure or the antenna. Feed line loss is also reduced, which reduces the cost of compensating circuitry in the radio frequency 10 electronics. The conditions in the shelter 20 generally need to be mild and dry because the operators are in the shelter and the shelter 20 can be located at a distance from the antenna assembly 40.

15 The antenna assembly 40 shown in Fig. 1 is generally the location of the radio frequency power amplifier assemblies 48 and low noise amplifier assemblies 50 (also referred to herein as the "radio frequency assembly" or "radio frequency electronics"), feed horn (not shown) and reflector (not shown). The antenna assembly 40 can also 20 include components such as fiber optic transmitters 61, 62, digital multiplexer/demultiplexer 63, fiber optic receivers 64, 65, computer 66 and diplexer 67. In an alternate embodiment, the antenna assembly 40 could include other suitable components for a fiber optic link 25 for a data link.

30 The fiber optic rotary joints 44 and 46 in the antenna system 40, pass the link 60 through the antenna gimbals (not shown) and the wavelength division multiplexing system 42. The present invention thus allows both RF and data to be sent over the link 60. It is a feature of the present invention to provide a fiber optic link 60 from the shelter 20 up through the antenna 40 fiber optic

rotary joints 44, 46 and locate the sensitive RF components off the antenna and/or out of the enclosure into the shelter 20 where the environment is mild and dry.

5 Referring to Fig. 2, in one embodiment, a breakout for the enclosure 80 to allow for control of the antenna motor controls 82, 84 is provided using configurable optical add drop multiplexers 90. The enclosure 80 would also include power supplies (not shown). Generally, the
10 enclosure 80 does not need to be temperature controlled. Fans can be used to move air into or out of the enclosure 80. The enclosure 80 is generally located near the antenna 140. Unlike other systems, air-conditioning in the enclosure is not necessary. This results in savings
15 be reducing air-conditioning expenses, reducing design requirements, reduced component failure, and reduced trouble-shooting and repair time. In one embodiment of the present invention, the enclosure 80 is air-conditioned because the synthesizers, up-converters and
20 down-converters are located in the enclosure 80. It is a feature of the present invention to locate the synthesizers, up-converters and downconverters out of the ARFA or enclosure and in the shelter.

As shown in Fig. 2, the RF synthesizer, up-converter and
25 down-converter assemblies are located in the shelter 120, which makes them easily accessible to the operators. In a system incorporating features of the present invention, there is no need for a field service representative to have to go to the enclosure 80 in bad weather or in the
30 dark to work on the assemblies, which can now be located in the shelter 120. The enclosure 80 can be located a distance from the shelter 120, which can be approximately

100-1000-1000-1000

5 to 10 kilometers. Less costly components can be used in the design of the RF equipment.

Referring to Fig. 3, in one embodiment, a bi-directional single fiber optic link 360 incorporating features of the 5 present invention can be implemented between the shelter 340 and the antenna 320 without using true wavelength division multiplexing. As shown in Fig. 3, the link 360 can be implemented using two completely different wavelength groups, such as for example, 1310 nanometers 10 (nM) and 1550 nanometers (nM).

In the embodiment shown in Fig. 3, the system 300 can be limited to two channels, and can send two signals on each channel. The system 300 can use a transmitter 316 and receiver 302 at 1310nM, a transmitter 304 and receiver 15 318 at 1550nM, in conjunction with 1310/1550nM splitter combiners 306, 314. The separation 364 between the shelter 340 and the antenna 320 can be approximately 10 kilometers of single mode fiber.

The shelter 340 can also include down-converter/up-converter computer 308. In one embodiment, the down-converter in 308 receives a return link RF output 320 and the computer in 308 receives a 10/100 base T Ethernet output 322 from the wideband 1310nM fiber optic receiver 302. The up-converter in 308 can also output a command link RF input 324 and the computer in 308 outputs a 20 10/100 based T Ethernet input 326 to the wideband 1550nM fiber optic transmitter 304. The antenna system 320 shown in Fig. 3 can include an azimuth fiber optic rotary joint 310 and an elevational fiber optic rotary joint 25 312. A wideband 1550nM fiber optic receiver 318 can 30 deliver a command link RF output 328 and a 10/100 based T

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Ethernet Output 330 to the radio frequency equipment 380. The wideband 1310nm fiber optic transmitter 316 can transmit a return link RF input 332 and a 10/100 based T Ethernet input 334 from the radio frequency equipment 380.

5 In a system incorporating features of the present invention, a single fiber, bidirectional fiber optic link is used to couple an antenna assembly to the shelter. This allows the sensitive radio frequency equipment to be 10 stored in the shelter assembly rather than at the antenna assembly. In a system incorporating features of the present invention, the command link RF, return link RF, command and status signals can be transmitted and received over the single fiber. The system of the 15 present invention can reduce electromagnetic interference problems and increase data security.

It should be understood that the foregoing description is only illustrative of the invention. Various alternatives and modifications can be devised by those skilled in the 20 art without departing from the invention. Accordingly, the present invention is intended to embrace all such alternatives, modifications and variances which fall within the scope of the appended claims.

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